

Agricultural.

Dairy Notes.

At the Dairymen's Convention in Hartford, Ct., last week, Mr. George P. Powell told them something about the dairy farm at Briarcliff Manor, of which he is director. There is also a school of horticulture and agriculture of which he has charge, but the dairy features were what he had most to say about. They have a herd of about 1100 Jersey cattle, old and young. It is the practice there to breed the heifers to come in when about three years old instead of two, and he gave records of the performance of some of these to prove the correctness of that practice. They were at that age so well developed that it is not easy to distinguish them from the older cows. Only 3 per cent. of the herd had failed to breed. Only 29 had died during the past year, or 2 per cent., and those from old age, accidents, or other causes which were not due to any lack of constitutional vigor in the herd. The milk from the entire herd is maintained at a standard of 14 per cent. solids, with never less than 5 per cent. of butter fat, and often up to 6 per cent. The bacteria in it is kept down to 100 per cent. in the milk, while the medical limit is 30,000. This speaks well for the cleanliness of the product, and of the process of handling it. Hon. George W. Horton of Brewster, N. Y., thought the dairy inspectors, instead of examining the products of the dairy, should go to the farm and examine the men in charge, to see if they were fit to run a dairy farm. Of the exhibits of creamery butter, one scored 98 per cent., two others over 97 per cent., and six others 90 per cent. or more. Of that made by private dairies 3 scored over 96 per cent., and 16 from 91 to 96 per cent., which is a very good showing for a State which has not an especial reputation for dairying, as has Vermont.

Dairy Commissioner John H. Noble of Connecticut has made his report to the governor for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901. He says that for the year ending June 30 the amount of oleomargarine produced in Illinois was 46,248,416 pounds. Kansas made 17,305,738 pounds and Ohio 16,443,973 pounds, and smaller amounts from other States brought the total up to 104,943,856 pounds. The total produced in 1887 was but 21,513,337 pounds. For the year ending June 30, 1901, Connecticut produced 10,766,302 pounds, and 134,255 pounds were brought from other States. A large proportion was brought in for private individuals to use in their families, and another large part was used by private corporations over which the State has no control, while county and State institutions use a considerable quantity, claiming that it is better than any butter that can be bought at anything like the price paid for the oleo. There are seven licensed dealers in the State who sell it uncolored according to law.

The increase in milk production has been large, going from 54,182,822 gallons in 1889 to 71,963,862 gallons in 1899, and the product per cow has increased from 42½ gallons to over 569 gallons. This indicates better cows and better feed. Many creameries near the cities have given up business, as farmers find the demand for milk there gives them a better price than creameries will pay. The eastern part of the State is sending milk to Boston and Providence, and many dairymen get a better price from the oleomargarine factories in Providence than they could at any other place. The western part of the State sends much to New York. There has been a marked improvement in the methods of handling milk within the past few years throughout the State. "Greater care is taken, more cleanliness observed, cows and stables are in better condition, and stables are provided with better light and better sanitary surroundings."

There have been complaints during the hot weather that milk shipped out of the State was kept from souring by the use of preservatives or antisepsics, those most commonly used being borax, boracic acid and formaldehyde. The creameries in dairy sections remote from the cities, which are the largest part of the State, have been doing a good business, and are, as they have been for years back, of great benefit to the farmers of the State.

At the Dairymen's Convention at Woodstock, Ontario, it was reported that the exports of cheese this season were estimated to have shown a decrease of about 150,000 boxes, but as the exports of butter from Montreal increased 154,330 boxes, and as the milk that makes one pound of butter would have made 24 pounds of cheese, the make of Canadian dairy products was actually larger than ever before. Holding back cheese too long before shipment has been an injury to the trade, when it is not kept cool enough. Much of it is cured at too high a temperature. When cured at 70° there was much more shrinkage than when cured at 60°. Of lots put in cold storage at 40°, one as soon as made and others at intervals of one, two and three weeks after taking from the curing-room, the lots scored 92.1, 89.8, 84.8 and 80.7, placed in immediately proving the best, and the longer it was kept out the greater the deterioration. One of the instructors had made 127 visits to factories in ten counties and had met patrons at seven places and given instructions on feeding cows and care of milk. When milk is paid for according to the quality, as shown by the butter fat test, the patrons of the factories and creameries soon get to taking better care of their milk in cooling, airing and stirring, in order to get the higher test, and there is not so much taking out of the pitcher of cream for porridge, tea, strawberries, etc., as there was when all milk was classed alike.

Mr. J. A. Couture, representative of the breeders of the French Canadian cattle at the Pan-American Exposition, claims that breed to have made a better showing than any other in several respects. First, they did not have the carefully selected cows that represented most of the other breeds. They selected fifteen cows in February, but when the time came to start them, eleven were out of condition from one cause or another, and they had to fill the places with others that had been given no previous preparation. As this was done on forty-eight hours notice, it was necessary to take some that calved long ago and already served for next calf, and some in poor condition. One served April 8 only gave about half what she was capable of during the last three months of the competition. Thus handicapped the Canadian made the largest percentage of net profits from sale of butter at twenty-five cents a pound, producing

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\$256.32 worth of butter for \$113.00 worth of food. They also showed the largest percentage of profits on value of solids in milk and increase of weight, \$191.40, or 189 per cent. There were others that showed larger profits, but all but one breed consumed much more in food value. The Canadians produced almost the same during the last four weeks of the six months as during the first four weeks, while the others shrank from 11 to 30 per cent. The Canadians showed \$26.10 profit in first four weeks and \$25.50 in last four weeks. The average cost per hundred pounds of butter for Canadians was \$9.08, the highest cost \$10.06, and lowest \$9.02. This with one cow heavy with calf. One of the claims made for this breed is that they are almost continuous milkers. The average cost per hundred pounds of butter on other breeds, and difference between highest and lowest cost on each, was: Ayrshire, \$10.44 average, difference \$3.46; Guernsey, average \$10.53, difference \$7.93; Jersey, average \$10.61, difference \$1.01; Polled Jersey, average \$10.64, difference 90 cents; Red Polled or Suffolk, average \$11.03, difference \$3.13; Shorthorn, average \$12.08, difference \$2.05; Shorthorn, average \$12.18, difference \$3.89; Swiss, average \$12.08, difference \$2.05; Dutch Belted, average \$13.64, difference \$9.94. This shows the capability of the Canadian to produce butter at practically the same cost all the year, and Mr. Couture thinks a nine months or year's test would place the Canadians largely ahead, although the Jerseys showed a little less difference between highest and lowest cost of butter per hundred pounds than the Canadian. Of the eleven breeds tested, and 50 cows, 3 Guernseys, 3 Canadian, 2 Jerseys, 2 Polled Jerseys and 1 Red Polled took the first place in profit received above cost of food. In 26 weeks, when the percentage of profit above cost of food was considered, the Canadians were first nine times, including the last three weeks, and second three times.

Butter Market.

The supply of fine fresh creamery is very large, and while prices here are not increased as they have been in some other places, there has been one to two cents rise on all grades but the lowest, and we see small chance of a decline again until the cows eat grass again. Wisely or unwisely the dairymen have reduced grain feed, and production is less, while some marks that have usually graded as extra now do not go higher than first, but they have to share in the better prices. The best creamery holds up to 20 cents, but that is an extreme price, and most of the northern and eastern goes at 27 to 28 or 29 cents. Northern firsts reach 26 to 27, Western firsts 25 to 27 cents, best marks Eastern the same, with fair to good 20 to 24 cents, and seconds 20 to 23 cents. Boxes and prints reached 29 to 30 cents for extra creamery, 25 to 26 cents for extra dairy, and fair to good 18 to 22 cents, with good demand for best grades. Dairy in tubs for a day or two it is run off and then soon after the young grass springs up fresh, green and tender just as in spring time. This grass is then cut and fed to the ewes. They are not permitted to graze on it or they would overeat themselves.

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Poultry.

Incubators Profitable.

Unquestionably the man or woman who turns into chicken raising for a living must put the incubator for artificial hatching to the highest practical results. The incubator has become a necessity in modern chicken production. Of course, we can do get along without one, they do make a success at their business, but it is not possible that their profits, stately as they may be, would be greater if they used the incubator? Incubator and brooder make winter hens profitable investments. They are not dependent upon the climate or on for their successful hatching brooding. They are machines which, properly made and operated, reduce whole business to an exact science. need to know beforehand pretty well proportion of our eggs are going to hatch, and then we can contract ahead of for a certain number of spring and winter chickens. I have had several orders early in the winter for two hundred sets of spring chickens delivered in March and April, and I have unhesitatingly promised to make the delivery on time. They are for spring resort hotels, and the buyers required that I should live up to my contract. I did so because the incubator and brooder were to be relied upon. Had I depended upon the hens I should have probably failed.

Spring and winter broilers are profitable only when prepared for the right season. This season of high prices is always a period when good broilers are scarce, and when they are a luxury. The average poultry farm does not have spring broilers ready for market in March, but the man or woman who makes it a business to do this can succeed. When the average farmer or poultryman is sending his chickens to the market of a farm where spring broilers are raised for early markets has sold out all of his stock, and is laying plans for the future. He is the early bird who catches the early worm. Of course we need both classes, those who raise early broilers, and those who supply them for the late spring and summer markets, but of the two the former is the more profitable, because more difficult and risky. The work of raising chickens in the cold months is a delicate business, that requires experience and intelligent study. Any one beginning the work for the first time should go slow. Do not try to raise too many for the first year, so that if mistakes are made the loss will not be disastrous. Beginners too frequently get their incubators, and then fill them to overflowing, and attempt to raise so many that if an accident happens they are practically ruined. Go slow the first year, increase the output the second year, and by the third or fourth you are in a position to bid for great things. Even with the incubator and brooder we must live and learn, but sometimes the learning is disastrously discouraging.

Pennsylvania. ANNIE C. WEBSTER.

Poultry and Game.

There has been a light supply of poultry, but the high range of prices asked has reduced the demand, and the weather of Monday and Tuesday was not favorable to a large trade.

Northern and Eastern fresh killed is scarce, and would go higher if demand was better, but choice roasting chickens are selling at 18 to 20 cents, broilers 20 to 25 cents, and common to good lots at 12 to 15 cents. Extra choice fowl bring 14 cents, with fair to good 12 to 13 cents. Pigeons are higher at \$1.50 a dozen for choice and 75 cents to \$1.25 for fair to good. Choice large squabs bring \$2.50 to \$3 a dozen, and mixed lots \$1.50 to \$2.25. Western dry-packed poultry in boxes are in fair supply for the light demand, but a few choice chickens bring 14 cents and more sell at 12½ to 15 cents. Some selected large fowl sell at 12½ to 13 cents, but fair to good are 11½ to 12 cents. Choice large capons are in demand at 16 to 17 cents, but small and medium dull at 12 to 13 cents. Good to choice ducks are 14 to 16 cents and geese 10 to 12 cents. But few turkeys offered; choice hens, heads off, sell at 16½ cents to 17 cents, or one-half lower with their heads on, choice toms 15 to 16 cents, mixed lots 15½ to 16 cents, old toms 13 to 14 cents and No. 2 12 to 13 cents in barrels. In barrels rates average lower, good to choice chickens 12 to 14 cents, fowl 12½ cents, old roosters 8 cents and turkeys from 15½ to 16½ cents for choice to 14 or 15 cents for common to good. Live fowl in light supply and in demand at quotations, fowl 11 to 11½ cents, chickens 10 to 11 cents and old roosters 8 cents.

Game continues dull. There are a few grouse in cold storage, \$1.75 to \$2 a pair for dark, and Western quail \$2 to \$3 a dozen. Ducks are scarce and variable in quality. Choice canvasbacks \$2 to \$2.50 a pair and pooper at 30 cents to \$1.50, redheads, choice \$1.50, fair to good 50 cents to \$1, black 60 cents to \$1, mallard 75 cents to \$1, teal and sheldrake 40 to 60 cents, and small shore duck 20 to 45 cents a pair, brant \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair. Wild geese from 75 cents to \$1.25 each, in cold storage. Rabbits have advanced to 15 and 20 cents a pair and jacks 75 cents to \$1. Venison and moose only in storage at 25 to 40 cents a pair for good cuts.

Ornamental.

Orchard and Garden.

The Oregon Agriculturalist tells of a man who wanted something in the apple line to show to a friend in the East, and "found the Davidson Fruit Company of Hood River were rather doing him a favor in letting him have two boxes of strictly first apples at \$2 a box. Yet there were dried River apples selling in the retail in Portland at \$1.25 a box, and fairly ripe poorly packed could be bought a dollar a box, and poor to ordinary lots at 80 cents a box." It was careful and careful packing. It was that doomed one of those he bought. New England growers need to learn this lesson. Chicago to London at least it is pledged that the New England apples are best grown, this side of the Rocky mountains at least, and Maine apples are sent in large amounts to Chicago and by some the growers. Yet the ones of those sent from there to England command the price of those sent from some sections, because they are imported and packed with sufficient care. In Canada and Nova Scotia they are beginning to adopt the bushel box for packing apples, and that makes a very convenient size for handling as well as a quantity that one may take home for family use at any time. The box also admits better of examination as to the quality and condition of contents than the barrel, and if our New England apple growers would adopt the box, instead of standing by the use of the barrel, the profits of the

apple crop would be largely increased.

That our readers may see something of educational work that is being done in Canada, and what we need to be doing if we would compete with them in fruit growing, we clip the following from the report made by Prof. H. L. Hutt, Ontario Agricultural College, at the meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experiment Station at Guelph, Dec. 9, in regard to fruit experiments:

This work was begun eight years ago with sixty experimenters; now they number one thousand experimenters located in different parts of the Province. During the time this work has been carried on 2236 currant bushes, 3220 gooseberry bushes, 3600 blackberry plants, 4400 black raspberry plants, 400 red and white raspberry plants, and 25,000 strawberry plants, or a total of 42,964 plants, were sent out to members of the Union. The varieties of strawberries sent out last spring were: Clyde, Haverland, Saunders and Van Deman. These were sent out to 116 experimenters. In red raspberries the varieties selected were: Cuthbert, Golden Queen, Marlboro and Shaffer. Currents, leading varieties, Fay's Prolific, Ruby Castle, Victoria and White Grape. Gooseberries, leading varieties, Pearl and Downing. Professor Hutt concluded his report by saying that the greatest direct good from these experiments is obtained by the individual experimenters who carry on the work.

We have for several years been an advocate of the doctrine that the stock into which a graft is inserted exerts an influence upon the fruit that may materially change its character. Our attention was first called to this matter by an orchardist who showed us certain trees grafted with scions taken from the same tree and set in seedling trees most of which had fruited before being grafted. As he raised the seedlings, cut the scions and did the grafting himself, he knew the history. There were some set on a very late, hard winter variety, which produced fruit that kept remarkably well, and others set on an early variety, we think a seedling from the Red Astrachan, that were but little more than a fall apple. There were some grafts in a sweet fall apple that bore a fruit which was not more tart than the Hubbardston Nonesuch, and others that were so sour as to be better fitted for cooking purposes than for eating raw. Some grafts set on an old-fashioned High-top Sweeting produced fruit that was ready to eat almost as soon as picked from the tree if not before. Yet he assured us that the scions were all taken from one tree, a Baldwin that he thought bore the best apples he ever ate.

In American Gardening for Jan. 4, there is the statement that Mr. G. T. Powell, who has a reputation as horticulturist and nurseryman, says that from trees of Twenty One scions set in Early Harvest stocks he has fruit of that variety ready to ship in August, although it is generally classed as a late fall apple, in its prime from November to January. Also, by grafting scions of the Beurre de Anjou pear in Keifer stock, he has succeeded in making that variety much later than its usual season of October ripening. By the way, could not the fault of the Clapp's Favorite pear be redeemed from its fault of rotting on the tree, or almost as soon as picked, if set in stock of the Keifer or other hardy and long-keeping varieties? We consider it among our best early sorts, if we were not for this fault, but for home use we would be willing to have it a little later, if we could be sure that it would not decay at the core while we were waiting for it to ripen. An old friend used to say he had to stay right by his Clapp's pears and watch them after they were picked, if he wanted them at their best.

Another corroboration of our opinion is given in Gardening. It says that Mr. W. Coburn, President of the Colorado State Horticultural Society, had found the Arkansas Black apple a very shy bearer with him, producing but one or two bunches of fruit in a year on mature trees, while other varieties that grew near it, of the same age, produced ten or fifteen boxes. He used scions from it in grafting some Russian stocks, and found they produced much more freely. All these statements show the influence of the stock upon the graft and its fruit, and many others could be cited if more evidence was needed.

It may prove a profitable scheme to put a heavy mulching on the whole or a part of the strawberry bed when the ground is frozen and there is two or three inches of snow on it. This will prevent the plants from starting early and blossoming early, thus avoiding danger from late frosts in the spring. It will also cause them to mature their fruit much later, and recently the late berries have sold at the highest prices, as the early ones come too closely in competition with those grown further South, which sometimes come in abundance as to run the price below the limit of profit before a berry has ripened in Massachusetts. It is true then that the natives bring a little better prices than the Southerners fruit, but they do not bring such prices as the late ones that come to us from Maine and Nova Scotia, and if ours can be made to mature about three weeks later than usual, it will be these last that we shall have to contend with. Select the later varieties for this experiment. In the spring rake the mulch off the plants and leave it between the rows to keep the ground cool and moist. If not raising berries for market it may be desirable to have a late picking for the family table.

Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

There is but a moderate supply of apples, 4402 barrels received last week and 2521 exported. The prices remain unchanged, but stock must be good to bring top quotations. King Baldwin \$4 to \$5, Greening \$3.75 to \$4.25, Baldwin and Greening common \$3.25 to \$3.75, Western Gano \$4.25 and Ben Davis \$3.50 to \$4.50, Talman Sweet \$2.50 to \$3.50, mixed varieties \$2.50 to \$3.50 and \$2.50 to \$3.25. Cranberries in light supply, but with only moderate demand. Cape Cod fancy lots \$1 to \$7.50 a barrel, choice sound \$5.50 to \$6.50, common to good \$4 to \$5.50, \$2 to \$2.50 and Jersey boxes \$1.75 to \$2. Florida strawberries in light supply, choice and firm at 45 to 50 cents a box and fair to good at 30 to 40 cents.

Florida oranges in fair supply, but a light demand. Selected counts choice bright are \$3 to \$3.50 a box, good to choice \$2 to \$3, good to choice russet \$2.50 to \$2.75, large 96 counts \$1.75 to \$2.25, Indian River bright \$3.50 to \$4. But few tangerines coming, and they are \$5 to \$6 a case, mandarins \$2.50 to \$3 a box, and grape fruit good to choice \$5.50 to \$7. Florida pineapples smooth Cayenne \$2.50 a box and Abbak \$2 a case. These are rates at first hands, and the jobbers want 25 to 50 cents a box more. Jamaican oranges \$5.50 a barrel or \$2.75 to \$3 a box, California navels 112, 126 and 150 counts \$2.75 to \$3, 176 and 200 counts \$2.75 to \$3.25, 250 and 288 counts \$2.50 to \$2.75. Seville scarce at \$2.25 to \$2.62. Valencia cases 420 counts \$4.00 to \$4.50, large \$5 to \$6



ABUTILON.

and 714 counts \$5.50 to \$6.50. Grape fruit good to fancy \$2.75 to \$4.50. Jamaica grape fruit scarce at \$5 to \$6 a box. California lemons lower at \$2.25 to \$2.50 for fair to good, \$2.75 to \$3.25, choice \$2.75 to \$3, good to fair \$3.50, 300 counts 25 cents a box less. Turkish figs clearing up at 11 to 18 cents and dates at 41 cents. Malaga grapes quiet at \$4 to \$6 a case. Bananas dull, but jobbing at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a stem, as to size and condit.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

This week has been dull in the vegetable market, as not much trade was moving on Monday or Tuesday. A fair supply on hand, but winter vegetables are advancing a little. Beets are 75 to 85 cents a box and parsnips 50 to 80 cents, with carrots at 50 cents and flat turnips 35 to 45 cents, yellow turnips 75 to 90 cents a barrel. Western Massachusetts onions \$3.75 to \$4 a barrel and York State \$3 to \$3.50. Havana \$2.40 to \$2.50 a crate and Spanish \$3.50 a case. Leek 50 cents a dozen and shallots 15 cents a quart. Radishes lower at 25 cents a dozen. Good celery in long boxes \$4 to \$5. Some lots small \$3 a box, rather poor. Salsify 75 cents a dozen, artichokes \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel. French artichokes \$3 to \$4.50 a dozen. No. 1 cucumbers \$1.50 to \$1.80 per hundred, No. 2 half price. Peppers \$4.50 for six basket carriers. Florida eggplant \$7 to \$8 a case for good, but some at \$5 to \$6. Hothouse tomatoes 30 to 35 cents a pound, and Florida \$3 to \$3.50 a carrier. Hubbard squash scarce at \$85 to \$100 a ton, and Marrow \$80 to \$85. A few Florida summer, come in at \$8 to \$3.50 a cent. A little poor asparagus sometimes, but none now, and no price could be quoted. Rhubarb 8 to 9 cents a pound. Mushrooms 50 to 55 cents.

Calabages in moderate supply at \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel. Red 75 cents to \$1 a box. California cauliflower \$2.25 to \$2.75 a case. Sprouts scarce at 12½ to 15 cents a quart. Spanish kale \$1 a barrel and spinach \$3.50. Lettuce is from \$1 to \$2 a box. Beet greens \$1 to \$1.20, dandelions \$1.75 and parsley \$2.25 to \$2.75. Endive and escarole \$1.25 a dozen, and romaine \$1.50 to \$1.75. String beans only in small lots at \$5 to \$6 a crate, and California peas scarce at \$2 to \$2.50 a crate.

Patatoes are in full supply, and demand as good as last week. Arootook Green Mountain extra 82 to 83 cents, fair to good 78 to 80 cents. Hebrew extra 78 to 80 cents and fair to good 75 cents. Rose 75 cents and Dakota Red 68 to 70 cents. P. E. Island 1 Chenopod 65 to 68 cents and Dakota Red 75 to 78 cents. Scotch, 168-pound sacks, \$2 and Belgian \$1.75 to \$1.90. Jersey doublets and Marrow \$80 to \$85. A few Florida summer, come in at \$8 to \$3.50 a cent. A little poor asparagus sometimes, but none now, and no price could be quoted. Rhubarb 8 to 9 cents a pound. Mushrooms 50 to 55 cents.

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Fancy freshly made creamery in prints, about 35 cents per pound is the cost, but for some special makes the range is up to 18 to 20 cents per pound. The cost of English rolled bacon is 14 cents per pound, while Quaker scrapple is 12 cents per pound with boneless pigs' feet at 12 cents per pound.

The butter market shows a scarcity of best fresh grades, and prices are higher. For best creamery butter cut from tubs, about 33 cents is the cost, with lower grades of tub butter ranging down from 25 to 28 cents per pound.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTUREMr. Thompson-Seton is the ~~new~~ person.

What is the Kaiser going to give Harvard?

Little Rhody is going to be vaccinated with characteristic vigor.

The "most remarkable prisoner in years" is again figuring in a murder trial.

Will the people of the Danish Islands be offered free tuition in our American colleges?

Another thief has come to grief by trying to pick the pockets of a policeman in plain clothes.

Can we not arrange for Washington to come to Boston and repeat its tableaux in the new palace?

President Roosevelt's summing up of the controversy had a completeness that leaves nothing to be appealed from.

Prince Cupid Kalani of Honolulu has been challenged to fight a duel. Of course he will shoot bow and arrows.

Ninety-two new lawyers have been admitted to practice. How many of them will get to that proverbial place at the top?

Possibly the Daughters of the American Revolution inherited some of their fighting quality along with their pedigrees.

Defiance is apparently in the air, and the chiefs of police in various New England cities seem to be breathing it.

"Town burning Indians," said the headline, but as a matter of fact it was the Indians who were burning the town.

The Monday snow storm sent its advance agent in the form of a big ring around the Sun on the afternoon of the preceding day.

It is pleasant to be popular, but even pleasanter to know that the popularity extends more than ever to our exported products.

Cape Ann must have been surprised to find that the storm had been less severe there than elsewhere. Usually it's the other way round.

When the President's mind is considering the justice or injustice of a given situation, even Wall street must needs stand aside until it is satisfied.

Statues of Longfellow and Hawthorne will not be out of the place in Rome. Hawthorne's genius in particular is a link between Italy and America.

The savings bank and the national bank are in a fair way to become two, and even the most enthusiastic opponents of divorce will hardly object to the separation.

Texas bids fair to have the distinction of first taking down its telegraph poles. Sooner or later the whole national forest of telegraph poles is fated to become firewood.

Sherlock Holmes' life was more crowded with adventures than we had even imagined. Dr. Doyle is recalling enough of them, previously unrecorded, to make a new book.

President Schwab reports the European attitude of one of friendliness and uncertainty as to what the United States will do next. The two states of mind explain each other.

Lord save us! Is it true that Mme. Calve has introduced a jeweled hand harness, the purpose of which is apparently to keep the fingers from running away from the hand? We hope not.

The shouters in Congress, as elsewhere, probably have a real value in keeping the rest of the world from taking things too comfortably. Otherwise they would have been born dumb.

It will require considerable effort on the part of those familiar with the past gambols of the Lambs to adopt a proper point of view toward the forthcoming performance of the serious drama "Nazareth."

America has got so well used to knee breeches in recent years that it seems somewhat surprising that a certain number of citizens should be so disturbed over the notion of a pair made out of silk and worn in England.

Ex-President Cleveland is reported to have bagged some two hundred ducks, to say nothing of incidental geese, in one day's hunting. It will take quite a circle of friends to consume the victims.

France also is seeking closer ties, and Boston will soon have opportunity to entertain Baron Constant, who is said to have crossed the water for the purpose of making the preliminary knot. But where is Turkey?

"Don't worry" is not exactly a new subject for a sermon, but it is one that always affords an opportunity for sensible advice. Worry over the inevitable never postponed it, although the theory runs to an extreme that has produced a good many tramps.

There has always been a certain seductiveness in the advertisement, "Be your own printer," accompanied by a picture of a handpress and the glorious possibility of orders from friends and neighbors. The experiment as conducted by the Hub seems, however, to have met with very little success.

There is nothing particularly new in describing sin as a disease and holiness as the remedy; but the "sizzling, seething, burning religion," suggested by Black Susan, is more allopathic than the usual description of the remedy in these days of comfortable progress toward eternity.

The fact that the man who steals jewelry from a show window usually carries his acquisition direct to a pawn shop abso-bus him from the suspicion of having been vulgarly fascinated by barbary ornament.

Gloucester's memorial service for her lost fishermen, as recently pictured by an unusually romantic reporter pen, overlooks the fact that the typical modern Gloucester fisherman makes his home in Nova Scotia. Nor is the fisherman's "cot" so common as the account might lead one to imagine.

When the mayor of Cambridge is away in other parts of the country, he usually refers to himself as a Bostonian,—we have his own word for it. There are those in Cambridge, however, who seem to consider the fact a matter of local self-congratulation. For the sake of exactness, of course, the mayor says a South Bostonian.

Now comes the silly period, when the papers will chronicle all the details concerning Prince Henry. If the prince is worth entertaining,—so far as we can judge he has most of the qualifications of a satisfactory guest,—the omission of many of these minor personalities would add much to his enjoyment of his visit. What care we that he is fond of cheese straws?

The Congregational ministers of the Hub are to be congratulated on their decision to take no action in the matter of President Pritchett and his ideas as to the proper manner of carrying on the Institute. The outcome is altogether pleasant. The ministers are better acquainted with President Pritchett, and the general public has a heightened respect for the ministers.

Just at present scenic environment seems to be gaining in its combat with the billboard. In the natural course of events the scenery will probably come to its own again, and the poster be compelled to retreat to more appropriate neighborhoods than those of parks and open country. There are plenty of places for the poster where it does no harm to surrounding nature, and where, indeed, it sometimes adds interest to very dead walls.

An Episcopal clergyman in Kansas sees no reason why college students should not pray for success in a football game, the precedent having been established by several young men in Washburn College of that State. If the reverend gentleman lived in the East he might add that there would be no harm in including in the petition the hope that there would be no aftermath of unprofitable discussion.

The Whole World Kin.

Shakespeare never said a happier or more profoundly true thing than when he proclaimed in *Troilus and Cressida* that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." In our own country we have had this past week a beautiful example of the truth of the saying. For just as when President McKinley passed away there were no Republicans and Democrats, but we were all Americans, grieving with the bereaved wife for the tender protector whom she had lost, so since little Teddy Roosevelt was pronounced dangerously ill, and his parents hurried from Washington to their child's bedside, keenest sympathy has been aroused in every heart. The laborer hurrying home at night laid down his empty dinner pail to glance into his penny sheet and see if "the little lad" was better. And the mother in a household insists that the younger children shall speak always correctly when in her presence, the ungrammatical and slovenly habits, which once formed are so difficult to overcome, will be impossible. Not that we should pay any heed to them that they should pay the mere cost of printing and paper used in the excess number published. The composition, of course, we must pay for, as the pamphlet must be printed anyway. The excess number should be paid for.

"In making up the new Year Book," said Mr. Hill, "I am not losing sight of the well-known fact that the people generally do not care to read long or exhaustive articles, and so I am contenting the various heads of divisions to confine themselves to discussions which will not use up more than eight or ten pages. Despite this, however, many come, unless properly edited, which would occupy double that space.

"I am still heartily in favor of making the farmer pay for the documents he wants. What he does not care for he will not receive, and thus be compelled to throw them away, as is often done now with the free distribution in vogue. What I mean by paying for them is that they should pay the mere cost of printing and paper used in the excess number published. The composition, of course, we must pay for, as the pamphlet must be printed anyway. The excess number should be paid for.

"The present method of free distribution will kill itself, if one would consider the facts. Last year we distributed over seven million documents—nearly eight million; this year the total will mount up to nearly eleven million. The seven million copies did not go to over possibly three hundred thousand farmers, who get on an average of ten pamphlets a year. The latest census figures show that there are 7,100,000 farmers in this country. We should reach at least three-fourths of them and allow them to read ten or twelve copies annually. To do this would require the publication of from forty to six million documents annually. When we consider that last year over \$750,000 was expended for the printing and distribution of these publications, a proper distribution to an equitable proportion of our farmers would cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000 per annum.

"The Year Book of last year was received with favor all over the country, and the demand upon us for copies was unequal to our supply, as Congress allowed us to have thirty-five thousand of the five hundred thousand printed. The balance the members distributed themselves. The annual appropriation for this book does not come out of the agricultural funds, but is provided for especially by Congress. This amounts to \$300,000 for printing and binding.

In all probability the English spoken by Americans will, in the future, owing to our greater numbers, come to be the standard of English throughout the world. To ourselves and to coming generations, therefore, we owe the duty of its careful preservation. We should see to it that in the mouths of a people who have enjoyed unusual educational advantages, the English, which is our heritage, loses nothing of its wonderful beauty.

Edward Everett Hale.

It is always pleasant to read anything connecting itself with Dr. Hale,—this man who is as cosmopolitan as the world is broad, who is at home in every country, and whose name is known wherever there is cultured speech.

The writer was glad to read in a late number of the *New York Times* a communication from a correspondent who has recently visited the home of Dr. Hale in Roxbury. There was much of interest in it, especially now as we approach the eightieth birthday of our honored friend, and anything written about him has something of value in it for the general reader.

And those who sympathize are likewise better for letting their humanity have way.

When the world reaches that stage in its development that every trouble of any kind comes to any portion of it shall elicit from every other portion just such sympathy as President McKinley's death drew from all Americans, and as we, one and all, have given to President Roosevelt in his paternal anxiety, we shall indeed be approaching the millennium. This will be realized in the fullness of time. Even today we are on the way to it. But such advances in humanity's development take centuries. Two hundred and fifty years had to elapse between the time when Shakespeare announced the possibility of one touch of nature making the whole world kin and Whitman's song:

"I dream'd I saw a city invincible to the attack of all the world; but where the rest of the earth, I dream'd that was the new city of friends."

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Possibly no man living in America today is so well known personally as is Dr. Hale. He has addressed so many audiences, preached to so many congregations, married hundred of couples, and attended so many funerals that the people have come almost to claim kinship with him. Besides all this he has that bond of human fellowship with thousands of his kind to whom he has ministered in their sorrow and distress. That house, which has been so faithfully described by the writer in the *Times*, at 39 Highland street, Roxbury, has for years been the refuge for the poor, and men and women of "all sorts and conditions" have gone to Dr. Hale in that house for sympathy and advice. What wonder that we call him our great American citizen.

In that home is one who in all these long years has been the close companion and co-worker with Dr. Hale, a woman who is quiet, unobtrusive, and rarely seen by the guests of Dr. Hale. But as the wife she has been guide and quickener of his conscience, his quiet strength in the church, where the weight of her judgment is never set aside. It is as difficult to describe the power and charm of Mrs. Hale's personality as it is for the artist to give the coloring of the violet or the poet to convey to us the sensuous perfume of the rose.

Mrs. Hale is the granddaughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher, that preacher who is still remembered in Boston. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were two of her distinguished ancestors. Mrs. Hale, who was Miss Emily Baldwin Perkins, was married to Dr. Hale in Hartford, Ct., on the thirteenth day in October, 1882. There has been tender sympathy, a strong purpose and a consecration to the high ideals in life in this marriage.

Dr. Hale, as everybody knows, was born in Boston on the third day in April, 1822.

He is the son of Nathan Hale, who was an educator and an editor and one of the most important and influential men of his time. Dr. Hale's mother was the sister of Hon. Edward Everett, for whom he was named.

It is always a question whether or not a parent should embarrass a boy and burden him with a great and distinguished name.

But Dr. Hale solved this problem for himself. He always signs his name E. E. Hale, and does not borrow the reflected light of his uncle's name.

To go out of my way a little, Prof. Barrett

Wendell, in his "History of American Lit-

erature," tells his readers that the name of

robust love; it led the rest; it was seen every hour in the actions of those that city.

And all their looks and words.

Yet Whitman's dream seems not impossible of realization. The picture he paints is merely an old man's vision. The world might, in truth, be kin if we are hard enough to make it so.

English Speech and American Culture.

The *Outlook's Spectator* is a cultivated and observant gentleman, and he seldom writes his magazine page without saying something. One of his recent suggestions was that he "suspects that a discriminating use of crisp idiom is an evidence of intellectual independence." The men at Johns Hopkins University, he had been pointing out, are notable for their vigorous, even colloquial expression,—not slang, but concrete idiomatic English. And they are men of obvious culture; but they are also eager, unconventional, keenly alive.

Certainly Johns Hopkins is to be congratulated if it has found the *via media* between a stiffly academic and a repulsively loose mode of speech. Here it would seem to be true that our college men talk Chinaman Fadden when they are undergraduates, and Johnson when they are seniors.

For this same reason came Richard Everett and settled in Dedham in 1830. It was of no consequence to him what Prof. Barrett Wendell should be writing about the family name in 1902. He hewed the trees in the forest, he built himself a wooden house, he tilled the ground, he helped build a meeting-house, and framed laws, some of which have been found good enough for all his descendants even to this day. That was the work of all our ancestors down to the Revolutionary period. One of Richard Everett's descendants was Edward Everett, the preacher and orator, the president of Harvard College, the Governor of Massachusetts, member of Congress and minister to the Court of England. A rare combination to be found in one man!

Dr. Hale has always been true to his inheritance; whether it is of high and noble birth or not, is for the reader to determine. Socially and intellectually he has had the best things in life. But he has always spoken to the "common people" and they have "heard him gladly." It is also true that he has contributed to an "American Literature" in such a way as will make his name permanent wherever the English language is spoken.

From the Brookline Chronicle.

Everett is one of no importance before the revolution. That is, he means the family were of no social consequence, and made no sign in the literature of the Colonial period.

This is true. But what it had particularly to do with Edward Everett and his time I failed to see. The same thing holds true of nearly all family names before the American Revolution. There are folks who try to make us believe there was an aristocracy in those days. But excepting less than a dozen family names, now nearly extinct, we were all of the "common people." Our ancestors came to this wilderness of a western hemisphere because they were "tired of kings." For this same reason came Richard Everett and settled in Dedham in 1830. It was of no consequence to him what Prof. Barrett Wendell should be writing about the family name in 1902. He hewed the trees in the forest, he built himself a wooden house, he tilled the ground, he helped build a meeting-house, and framed laws, some of which have been found good enough for all his descendants even to this day. That was the work of all our ancestors down to the Revolutionary period. One of Richard Everett's descendants was Edward Everett, the preacher and orator, the president of Harvard College, the Governor of Massachusetts, member of Congress and minister to the Court of England. A rare combination to be found in one man!

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Notes from Washington, D. C.

Mr. G. William Hill, the editor of the Department of Agriculture, is now engaged in the preparation of the Year Book for 1901, and despite his efforts to make it a volume easily handled, it seems as though this one would be even larger than that prepared last year.

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Feb. 26, 1902.

Shoats and

Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals

This week 4340 8624 85 30,050 1802

Last week 2362 9060 60 28,359 1238

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Per hundred pounds on total weight of cattle and meat, extra, \$6.00-\$6.75; first quality, \$5.50-\$5.75; second quality, \$5.00-\$5.25; third quality, \$4.00-\$4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$7.50-\$8.50; one of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00-\$3.50.

Western steers, 42@4c.

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, \$2.50-\$3.00; extra, \$4.00-\$4.50; fancy milch cows, \$5.00-\$6.00; farrow and dry, \$12.00-\$22.00.

Calves—Thin young cattle for farmers: Yearlings, \$2.00-\$2.50; two-year-olds, \$14.00-\$18.00; three-year-olds, \$2.50-\$4.00.

For pound, live weight, 62@3c; extra, \$1.50-\$2.00; sheep, lambs per head, in lots, \$2.50-\$3.00.

Hogs—Per pound, 62@3c; live weight, sheep, wholesale—retail, \$2.25-\$3.00; country-dressed hogs, 7c.

Veal CALVES—31@7c per lb.

Veal—Brighton, 42@7c per lb; country lots, 5c.

Calf SKINS—65c@ \$1.30 dairy skins, 40@6c.

Calves—Brighton, 42@5c per lb; country lots, 2c.

Lamb SKINS—50@5c.

Cattle Sheep.

Cattle. Sheep.

Horses.

Milk Cows.

Supply in excess of last week. The better class of cows in demand, but the better grade cows are not over plenty, therefore prices on such are well sustained. Dealers in making up their herds are turning to fair qualities.

Probably the best live lot is 100@12c; Cattle, 16 head, at \$55@60. F. W. Nornell, a milk cows, \$35@50. Thompson & Hanson disposed of a fine cow, warranted to give 18 quarts milk per day, at \$55. Libby Bros. sole this best at \$50@53; 5 cows, \$40@45; a few at \$25@35.

Veal Calves.

Less activity with more on sale; 16 by H. Gould, 110 lbs, at 7c. F. W. Wormell, 115-lb calves at 4c.

F. E. R. Foye, 125-lb calves at 7c.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—A full complement of milk cows, with a total of 53 head, or fully 200 more than last week. Dealers thought at the opening that they would find a hard market, but when good cows were concerned the trade was fair; more buyers than anticipated. Common cows in moderate sale. Beef cows at the opening were held at 100@12c, but early in the day the Jevy trade good, 10@12c. M. A. Walker sold best cows, 85@90 lbs, at 42@45; L. Broders sold best cows, 85@90 lbs, at 42@45; J. S. Henry sold fine cows, 85@90 lbs, with sales at \$35@47. O. H. Forbush had in 7 beef cows. W. Scollans, 2 choice cows, 85@90 lbs, at 50@52; C. D. Lewis, 1 fancy cow, 80@85; W. F. Wallace, 5 springers, \$40; 3 new milch, \$45 each.

More Pigs.

In moderate sale, with light arrivals. Small pigs, \$2.50@4.50; shotes, 85@8.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1902.

Sirens, 35@40; H. A. Gilmore, 37; Scattering, 30@35; A. Connors, 10; C. D. Lewis, 11; D. A. Walker, 10; F. A. Keegan, 9; J. P. Day, 65; P. H. Garrison, 14; F. Austin, 15; A. M. Baggs, 5; H. New York, 23@24; Smith, 12.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 2230 cattle, 27,010

hogs, 354 calves, 119 horses. From West, 10 cattle, 150 sheep, 3600 hogs, 119 horses. Maine, 262 cattle, 33 sheep, 14 hogs, 475 calves; New Hampshire, 31 cattle, 13 calves; Vermont, 9 cattle, 72 sheep, 18 calves. Massachusetts, 272 cattle, 55 hogs, 334 calves; New York, 16 cattle, 12 calves.

Tuesday—Total of cattle, 2336. Supply large from the West. The call for export cattle was considerable. For the home trade prices were higher than last week, certainly no higher.

J. P. Day sold 1 bull, 148 lbs, at 42@45; cows, 90@100 lbs, at 3c; 3 cows, av. 900 lbs, at 3c@4c.

F. E. Keegan sold 1 bull, 148 lbs, at 42@45; cows, 90@100 lbs, at 3c; 3 cows, av. 900 lbs, at 3c@4c.

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HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED

How people will move out of your range and look the other way? You have wondered why? It is because of your

BAD BREATH

which is caused by an undigested, fermenting mass of food lying in an inactive stomach, giving off foul gases, which you breathe

BE CLEAN WITHIN,

as well as without. Secure a healthy acting stomach and regularity of the bowels and perfect digestion and complete assimilation by the use of Radway's Pills. You will quickly, in the absence of stomach and bowels in order, make the body do its work, and the breath will then be more normal, therefore odorless and your smile more attractive to your friends.

Radway's Pills

care all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Indigestion, Ulcers, Diseases of the Liver, Headaches, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all Disorders of the Liver. 25c. per box. At Drug-gists, or by mail, Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, N. Y. Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the name is on what you buy.

Poetry.

SEQUENCE OF SONNETS.

GIRL.

Never again in life to be alone,
Though leagues, by thousands, lie 'twixt thee and me,
Mountains, ravines, nor yet the mighty sea,
Can bar our faithful spirits, one being gone.
This present, wond'rs nupt rapture will atone
For every parting 'till eternity. . . .
Deep, in the tablet of my memory,
This sacred date is graven as in stone.
This morning! Is it true in living heart,
That hours, not centuries, we have lived, we two?
Ah, nevermore, we needs must cruelly part,
And, for the rest of time, nowayest thou too
Thy sweethearts, who will live upon thy breath
Murmuring dear things, 'till voice is stilled in death.

WOMAN.

Always to share with thee both praise and blame,
Henceforth, in heaven, as here, I shall be known
By thy dear name, forgetting e'en mine own.
Before God's altar whence we two just came,
I swore to share thy burdens, ay! thy shame;
Come weal or woe, come troubles by friends

soone,

Pleasure or pain. . . . Already, I am grown
A part of thee—thy flesh. Never the same
Light heart to carry as in girlhood's day.
Ah, nevermore, we needs must cruelly part,
From this dear time I am a woman, brave
To battle for thee, comfort, keep and save
From bright of sin, temptation, every snare.
To shield thee, there is naught I shall not dare!

WIFE.

All things had been fair for us, and sweet,
In that dear year forever gone away,
I should be trembling now, should know dismay
Where I have known sweet suffering. I should
I grieve.

The coming year with fear, and pained heartbreak,
Should joy some now, and promise us to stay
Then must I lose the chance to dearly pay
For all the heaven of our first year too feet
For me to catch its subtle meaning, quite.
No page of that dear story would I miss.
The cooling shadows after too great light,
The anointing of each wound with healing balm,
The hurt, swift followed by the lover's kiss,
The storm that made more sweet to us the calm

KATE VANNAH.

THE SONG OF THE WIND.
In the rigging, there's a drumming,
Can't you hear the ropes a-humming,
And the eerie bo'sun's whistle through the rain?
Can't you hear the voices crying
Of the poor lost souls undying,
Who ever wander through the air in pain?

With a flurry around and a scurry away!
(Hey! for the flurry of wind!)

With a leap and a yell,
Sweeps o'er the fell!

Hey! for the sweep of the wind!

Glances down the down;
On the bleak, wind-moorland, dancing as it flies!

Can't you hear the spirits calling.

And the ghostly echoes falling,
As the driving cloud wisps send across the skies?

With a clutch close by and a laugh afar!

Hey! for the laugh of the wind!

With a whine of despair,
And a sigh through the air!

Hey! for the whine of the wind!

See the stately treetops bending,
And the broken boughs descending,

And every little rabbit gray with fright!

Can't you hear the forests walling,
And the wind's head's garment trailing

Over tree and bush and gorse and grasses light?

With a frolic around, and a rollick away!

Hey! for the frolic of the wind!

With the laughing shriek
Of an elfin freak?

Hey! for the freak of the wind!

Can't you hear the muttered rumbling,
And the low, deep, groaning, rumbling,

As it wears and a-grumbling in their fall?

With the thunderous roll of battle,
With its grim and ghostly rattle,

With the pithow wall, the banhse and recall!

With a bluster around, and a fuster away!

Hey! for the bluster of the wind!

With the tramp phosphorus discreet

Arises now to say:

It's easier to weigh a heft
Than 'tis to beat your way."

—Philadelphia Record.

To read the drug man's various ads

Both bring me sorrow deep.

It seems too bad to have my health

When cures are sold so cheap.

—Washington Star.

Miscellaneous.

The New Accompanist.

BY MARY PEABODY SAWYER.

"Do you know, Alice, I am beginning to think that we shall be obliged to accept your Uncle Peter's kind offer, and make our home on the farm with him. Our little bank account is dwindling very rapidly, my dear girl!"

"Oh, mother, please give me two more weeks to find something that will make it possible for us to live in the city. I am so happy to be here, I can enjoy the best concerts and lectures. Of course, if it must be Uncle Peter, the farm, I'll do my best to be contented. But I really believe there's a little niche here in Staunton waiting for me to fill it."

Alice Richards and her widowed mother were doing what is vaguely known as "light house-keeping," in a large rooming house.

Directly beneath them Alice could hear the brilliant voices of a young woman, who was singing and laboriously picking out an intricate accompaniment.

"Just listen to Miss Rendall, mother. Isn't that a great voice? But what a hard time she is having with it, though. It almost makes my fingers tingle, I want to help her so much. I wonder if she would let me play for her?"

"She might be as pleased with it as the girls at home."

"Well, I'll run down and offer my services, anyway. She met me in the hall a few days ago, and apologized for not calling on me, but said that she was spending all her time on her singing lessons."

Alice Richards, knock at the door, whose cordial greeting betrayed a surprise.

"Pardon me for disturbing your morning practice, I could not resist asking you to let me try that accompaniment. It's not like me to be so musical, I have long wanted her, but, of course, I have come to play to me."

"The two girls could talk of nothing else but music, till they reached the lodgings-house. Alice ran up the second flight of stairs and into the room where her mother sat sewing by the window. After a few words with Alice and the brilliant teacher, she ended by saying:

"That's exceedingly kind of you," responded Miss Rendall, but without enthusiasm. She had suffered too much from the playing of blundering accompanists to be over sanguine.

Alice gave the opening piano a firm and intelligent look, and then said, "I think she is a good accompanist. I am so happy to meet a true musician."

"How delightful to meet a true musician," said Miss Rendall, grasping her callous hand at the piano was taken by Alice. She endeavored to work in harmony with Mr. Craig, and soon learned to follow his expressive face and gestures for the signal to begin, pause or continue. Late in the night when the winds were still, in the fall when the leaves fell down, Red and yellow and faded brown.

"With your permission, Miss Richards, we will try a few experiments. You are not familiar with this song? Never have heard it? That is better, or I want your own conception of prelude and rhapsody, and your best attempt at following my treatment during the singing passages."

Alice was inspired by the previous work, and learned that Mr. Craig was not as dangerous as he looked. When his rich baritone voice filled the music room, the girl found herself instinctively anticipating his expression, and suiting her rhythm and climax to the changes demanded by his interpretation of the great song.

"I will take a sampler song, and be 'rascally' to it at every time and every place. I will sing as I would not allow a pupil to sing at a lesson, but an accompanist must be ready for anything."

Alice found that he was "rascally" in every musical sense. The ordinary limits of time were ignored, and in certain measures she was obliged to wait far beyond the value imposed by any suggestion of melody or sentiment. Without warning, she was forced to take flying leaps over other places, till she mentally compared herself to a cat, and then to a dog, and then to a bear.

"That is about as severe a test as you likely to be called upon to pass. Many a dashing, brilliant player has found a Waterloo when I do my worst with that song. But you have come off the field with flying colors, and I must congratulate you. If you care to accept an engagement here, which may be permanent, I am ready to make arrangements with you now. As far as the notes and the fingers are concerned there is no question about your voice, but when you can due the really exciting is another question. The musical temperament is most susceptible to fatigue and nervous excitement."

"Yes, indeed, this is a real treat to me, and I have more time than anything else," said the happy young girl.

Before Miss Rendall realized it, the hour for her vocal lesson was very near. Hastily excusing herself to Alice, she hurried down town to the studio of her teacher, out of breath and extremely nervous.

Instead of the usual medley of pupils and visitors in the reception-room, and the sounds of the lesson-hours, Miss Rendall found Stuart Craig alone, pacing up and down the long music-room.

"A thousand pardons for my tardiness, Mr. Craig! I can offer no excuses, but must explain that I was so delighted with the accompanying of a young girl who is rooming in the same house with me that the time slipped away before I knew it."

"It's just as well. Probably you would not have had a lesson for us, and sweet for me to have it in the moon for teaching. The next time I have dismissed Miss North. I can only have Mrs. Sessions a portion of each day, so I am without a regular accompanist this morning. About this young lady you mentioned just now—she is really a companion for me," said Miss Rendall, smiling.

"Don't you think she would like a musical position, or is her time taken up?"

"From one or two remarks she made this morning I think she is looking for something to do that will bring in some money for herself and her widowed mother."

"Well, you bring her with you tomorrow morning, if it suits her convenience. It may be that I can help her to something that I have in mind."

Miss Rendall had more than a suspicion that her teacher hoped to find in the young stranger a substitute for the erratic Miss North. But she did not depend on the fact as well as the ability of the studio accompanist that it was a difficult place to fill acceptably.

Alice found that these lessons brought strength and self-confidence, while her fascinating work stimulated him as well as her fingers.

Stuart Craig was a past master in the study of human nature, and he understood how to bring the best possible results from both pupils and accompanist.

After Alice had finished her first month in the studio, one of his most critical pupils said to Mr. Craig:

"I want to tell you how much pleased I am with the work of your new accompanist. She makes one feel that she takes a personal interest not with certain favorite singers, but with every one who needs her services."

"She is a conscientious girl, But, Kennedy, she plays as though her part was of small importance, though I judge her to be a girl of much musical taste."

"That's it, exactly. Thank you for your frankness," said his teacher.

At the end of the day, Alice was asked to remain for a little talk. She learned not to dread these interviews, and to realize that Stuart Craig's keen eyes saw her efforts and appreciated them. After a few words of discriminating praise, Mr. Craig said:

"I look for you to be a student, as a student you are developing your sense of musical nature, and are quickly learning to adapt yourself to your new conditions. Just here, a word of warning. In the studio, voice training is emphasized, but the piano has no less an important, because a lesser part. The accompaniment is to the song what the setting is to the jewel, or the background to the picture. Be strong; be creative. My former accompanist needed to be continually repressed, where you need to be encouraged. Another thing: much depends on your discretion. Pupils will try to find out from you my private opinion of their voices and abilities. You will find many serious trouble if reported to outsiders. Talk frankly with me, if you please, and always make a confidante of your mother beyond that, beware."

"Have you been satisfied with me in that respect, up to the present time?"

"Perfectly. But you were a stranger, and the time of temptation had not come. Learn to take your work easily, to do your best without anxiety, and you will save yourself much nervous exhaustion."

While Alice enjoyed her long walks that late afternoon, she thought about Mr. Craig's words. It was easy to see that Miss Rendall had an impression of snow-white hair, blue eyes, eyebrows, penetrating glance, and the pithow wall, the banhse and recall.

"Come into the music-room, Miss Richards, and take this chair, here, where you will be near me. I shall unstrap Miss Rendall's music-roll, selected a song, and place it on the piano. It was a simple ballad, and the clear voice of the girlish singer was the signal for a hush to fall even on the chattering in the farthest corner of the reception-room. It seemed to Alice that the rendering of the song was faultless, and she could not imagine why any time should be spent in teaching it.

Stuart Craig took the song from the piano and read the words aloud. His deep voice was so full and sympathetic that Alice seemed to see the pictures before her eyes. Then he described the scene in eloquent words, the simple home, the laughing children, the last farewell.

"Now sing this song, Miss Rendall; I have never sang before. Realize it, see it, put your whole self in it. Overdo it, you cannot; be extra, gant, you never are. Never mind previous conceptions. Blot out everything but today. Do your best, your highest."

Arthur Synons.

—Arthur Synons.

—The tramp philosopher discreet

Arises now to say:

It's easier to weigh a heft

Than 'tis to beat your way."

—Philadelphia Record.

To read the drug man's various ads

Both bring me sorrow deep.

It seems too bad to have my health

When cures are sold so cheap.

—Washington Star.

Chills of intense delight crept up and down Alice's spinal column. Miss Rendall sang with a vibrant tone, filled with a spirit that was lacking before. From the far corner where Stuart Craig was sitting he saw the glister of a tear drop as it trickled down Alice's absorbed face. He knew that the young girl was thrilled with the emotion of the hour, and he was satisfied that she was responsive. "Turn to the accompanist," he said courteously. "I will excuse you, Mrs. Richards."

While she was getting into her wraps and out of the private door, the teacher stepped into the reception-room, and addressed the pupils and their friends in a characteristic manner.

"You young folks, go out and take a stroll in the nice sunshine for about fifteen minutes."

They got up, laughing, and rustled out, understanding from long experience that their teacher wished a private interview with Miss Rendall.

"I can enjoy the best concerts and lectures of the farm, if it must be Uncle Peter, the farm, I'll do my best to be contented. But I really believe there's a little niche here in Staunton waiting for me to fill it."

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The Horse.

Two Noted Stallions.

We present this week in our frontispiece two remarkable stallions. Directum holds the champion trotting record of the world for four-year-olds, 2.05. Online holds the world's champion pacing record of the world for four-year-olds, 2.04. Both have recently been purchased and are now owned by the International Stock Food Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Directum is a stately made, well-proportioned, black stallion, 15.1 hands high. His barrel is round and of good length, and his propelling power is immense for a horse of his size. He was bred by John Green, Dublin, Cal., and foaled in 1889. His sire is Director (2.17), and Director was by Dictator, full brother of Dexter (2.17), out of Dolly (dam of Onward, 2.25, etc.), by Mambrino Chief. The dam of Directum is Stem Winder (trotting record 2.31). Stem Winder was by Venture, recorded in Bruce's American Stud Book as a thoroughbred. The dam of Stem Winder was by Weeks' St. Lawrence, a descendant of the Canadian trotter St. Lawrence, and her second dam was by thoroughbred Langford, which gives Directum plenty of thoroughbred close up.

A gentleman in California who knew the breeder of Directum well gave the following facts concerning him and his horses to the public several years ago through the San Francisco Chronicle:

"John Green, has been a village postmaster at Dublin, Cal., for 20 years. He has also been engaged in the breeding business for many years. Mr. Green from early youth has had a fondness for both thoroughbred and trotting horses, and has experimented a great deal in crossing the thoroughbred and trotting stock, although he never went into the breeding business on an extensive scale.

"Twenty years ago Mr. Green purchased from Martin Mendenhall of Livermore a race mare known to fame as Queen Sabe. She was by Langford, son of California Belmont, and could run a half in fifty seconds over the half-mile tracks which were then in vogue. The days Queen Sabe was retired from the turf and was turned to St. Lawrence, a trotting stallion, owned by L. B. Anway, who lived near Hayward's.

"St. Lawrence was quite a good-looking horse, but his breeding could not be called fashionable. In fact, St. Lawrence was called upon to do plebian work, such as pulling the plow. At all events the result of the union was a filly, who was given the name of Katty. She was used as a farm mare, and was eventually sold to ex-supervisor Smith of Oakland.

"Before being sold Katty had a foal by the thoroughbred horse Venture, by California Belmont. The newcomer at the Dublin ranch proved to be Stemwinder, the dam of the now famous Directum. Stemwinder was a resolute little trotter, and was campaigned for several seasons. She was a coal-black mare, with not a white hair upon her body. She never got a very fast mark, 2.31 being her best record, but in a trial showed her ability to trot in about 2.22 with good handling. Her sire, Venture, though from running stock on both sides, made a record of 2.27 trotting.

"Mr. Green, however, decided to keep Stemwinder for his own use. She was first foaled at Richards' Electro, and the result was a black filly, Electrina (record 2.20). The following year Stemwinder was bred to Director, and this mating gave to the world the wonderful trotting stallion Directum.

Directum (2.09) traces three times through his dam to American Boy, thoroughbred son of imported Sea Gull, and sire of Williamson's Belmont, whose name appears in the pedigrees of quite a number of fast trotters raised on the Pacific coast. Sea Gull, by the way, was one of the best bred horses of his day that was imported into this country so fast as blood lines go. He was by Woodpecker, out of Middlesex, by Snap, son of Snip, by the famous Flying Chilvers, and Middlesex was out of Miss Cleveland, by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

Woodpecker was by Herod, one of the most famous sires of his day, and out of Miss Ramsden, by Old Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian. Miss Ramsden's dam was by Bay Arabian; second dam by Bay Bolton, and third dam by Darley Arabian.

Some Eastern breeders may not be familiar with the Williamson's Belmont strain. This cross is valued highly upon the Pacific Coast. It is interesting work on "Training the Trotting Horse," the conscientious author, Charles Marvin, as good authority as can be produced, speaks of this thoroughly-bred family as follows:

The Belmonts were in form more like trotting than race horses, and some of them did trot and produce trotters. . . . Williamson's Belmont, the founder of the family, was a thoroughbred son of American Boy. He was brought to California in 1853 and died in 1865. He left a great family, both as race horses and general road horses. This is a favorite strain in California, and a trotting pedigree can have no better foundation to rest on than Belmont blood.

The above was written long before either Hulda (2.08), whose second dam was by Williamson's Belmont, or Directum (2.05) were ever started in a race. Hulda was the first of the get of her noted sire, Guy Wilkes (2.15), to take a record below 2.10.

Directum was brought East in 1892, when a three-year-old, and campaigned by Monroe Salisbury. He did not show phenomenal speed at first. In fact, he had been in training some time, if accounts are correct, before he trotted a quarter in forty seconds. When worked in company, however, his racing inheritance was soon manifested, and it was not many weeks after he trotted his first quarter in forty seconds that he trotted a mile in company a fraction less than 2.19.

Directum's first start was at Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 11, 1892, and he won the race in straight heats; time, 2.23, 2.23, 2.27. He wound up the season at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, by winning a race in 2.15, 2.12, 2.11. He was taken to California, that fall and brought East again in 1893. He started twelve times as a four-year-old and beat every horse that he met. He reduced the trotting stallion record three times that season, first to 2.07 at Fleetwood Park, Sept. 4, again to 2.06 at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, and finally to 2.05 in a race at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, where he beat Hulda Wilkes and Hamlin's Nightingale in straight heats, time 2.13, 2.14, 2.05. He was driven to these records by trainer John Kelley. He was first trained by George Starr, who drove him in most of his races as a three-year-old.

In October, 1898, Directum was bought by the late William E. Spier and placed at the head of the stud at his Suburban Stock Farm, Glen Falls, N. Y. Mr. Spier informed us by letter of his purchase, and stated that he paid \$20,000 for the horse. He remained at Suburban Farm until sent to the Fasig-Tipton sale, where he was bought by the International Stock Food Company mentioned above. He made his first regular season in the stud at Lexington, Ky., in 1898, and probably got but few foals previous to that time.

Directum has already proved that he possesses the ability to transmit speed, courage and endurance of a high order. This is not surprising, for Directum was not only the fastest trotting stallion that had ever been seen in his day, but was one of the greatest that ever pulled a sulky. The following of his get have already taken records in standard time, viz., Consuela S. (2.13), Emma



DIRECTUM, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTER

ONLINE, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION FOUR-YEAR-OLD PACER, 2.04

Winter (2.14), Directum Boy (2.17), Mondragone (2.19), Jummye (2.20), Janey S. (2.21), Little Fred (2.21), Whiting (2.25), Immaculate (2.28) and Flora Directum (2.29). Five of these entered the list last season.

After he was taken to Suburban Farm his opportunities were better than ever before, but these foals are too young to be campaigned. They will doubtless add greatly to his reputation as a sire within four or five years at the farthest, and some of them long before that. The young Directums brought good prices at the Fasig Tipton sale. The International Stock Food Company bought a few, so that those who visit their farm can see a sample of Directum's get.

Online (2.04), recently bought by the International Stock Food Company, is a fit stable companion for Directum (2.05), as he holds the world's champion record for four-year-old pacers. He is a bay horse, not from 15.3 hands high, and our readers can judge for themselves from the likeness whether or not he is a horse of good conformation. He is a standard and registered trotter and was bred by E. D. Gould of Fullerton, Neb., and foaled May 3, 1890. His sire is Shadeland Onward (trotting record 2.18). Shadeland Onward was by George Wilkes and Old Dolly's noted son Onward (2.25). The dam of Shadeland Onward was the great brood mare Nettie Time (the dam of Temple Bar, 2.17, and four others in the list). Nettie Time was by Mambrino Time, a highly bred son of Mambrino Patchen 38, and her dam was Cap, by Wart's Flying Cloud, a son of Vermont Black Hawk 5.

The dam of Online (2.04) is the great brood mare Angeline, and she is also the dam of Onontia (2.07), Anatine (2.17) and Harry W. (2.24). Angeline was got by Chester Chief, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and her dam was sired by the Mapes Horse, another son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. It will be seen by this that Online is strongly related to this peerless trotting progenitor. Shadeland Onward, Angeline and Onontia were bought by Mr. Gould in the spring of 1889 from Powell Brothers, Shadeland, Pa. Onontia was then but a few days old, and Mr. Gould gave orders to have Angeline mated with Shadeland Onward again, which was done, Online being the result.

Online was started several times as a two-year-old, easily beat every colt that started against him, took a race record of 2.13, and at Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14 that season, took a record of 2.11 against time. He was not started in his three-year-old form, but as a four-year-old was started fourteen times,

twelve of which were in races against other horses. He won a good proportion of his races, and acquitted himself creditably in those which he was defeated by such flyers as Robert J. (2.01), John R. Gentry (2.00) and Hal Braden (2.07). He took a race record of 2.07. He was started at Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 12, 1894, against time to beat 2.07, and accomplished the feat. The time of each quarter was first .32, second .31, third .32, fourth .29 seconds, making the time of the mile 2.04, and it still stands as the best ever made by a four-year-old.

Online is now credited with sixteen in the 2.30 list, eight of which were new comers to the list last season. There is only one trotter among the sixteen. The two fastest of his get are Onota (4) (2.10) and Getsha (2.11). Eight of his get have taken records of 2.20 or better, one of which is the trotter Mascoline (2.20).

Worcester (Mass.) Notes.

The Washington's Birthday ice races, that had been planned at Lake Quinsigamond, had to be indefinitely postponed, amounting practically to permanent abandonment, on account of the overabundance of snow upon the course. "Today, as they gather about the oven stoves, the horsemen are telling what might have happened, where under more favorable track conditions they would have been able to relate what actually did take place. An afternoon of interesting sport with three classes on the bill was promised, but the eighteen inches of snow Monday buried the course, and the second-coming storm of Friday clinched matters completely, so no class was run. The snow, however, has been melting steadily, and the track is now in good condition, so that the men of the meet will be able to have a good time.

With the Cad and Sacket, two steeplechase performers of national reputations, the race will be run on Saturday morning. The committee's report in favor of a flat with a \$2000 premium list has met with adverse criticism from some, and there are not a few who believe that if the society does not feel able to offer a premium schedule equal in size to that of the other societies in central Massachusetts, the scheme for a flat should be given up altogether. The claim is made that a small fair entails almost as much clerical work and arrangements as a larger exhibition. As to the building of cattle-sheds and horse-stalls, reference is made to these records by trainer John Kelley. He was first trained by George Starr, who drove him in most of his races as a three-year-old.

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claimed none of the holiday fixtures.

"The Roadman" spent a very pleasant afternoon one day last week at the country home of Harry W. Smith at North Grafton, where Mr. Smith's estate, with the three that adjoin, one of which is the Edgewood Farm of George B. Innes, comprise a total of over three thousand acres. Mr. Smith, although he has never been prominently identified with trotting, is one of the best-known horsemen in Worcester, while in the ranks of the steeplechase owners, with which Mr. Smith classes himself, none is better known.

At his North Grafton farm this winter Mr. Smith is wintering over 100 horses, and the stable will make its first appearance of the season at the Myopia Club meeting in Brookline next June. Equally successful both in the show ring and upon the steeplechase course, Mr. Smith has ideas of his own in the management and wintering of his horses, just as he has in their development for the ring and the race course. When his horses have no immediate engagements ahead, Mr. Smith leaves them to nature as much as possible, and aside from the daily cauter, little attention is given them. Bandages and washes, rub-rags and brushes even are unknown to his horses in winter time. The stable is large, roomy, box stalls, with mangers, than those for stables and through the middle of the day the barn is always open. Mr. Smith prides himself that he has yet to lose his first horse through lung trouble.

Standing in the stalls of honor, nearest the entrance, are The Cad and Sacket, two steeplechase performers of national reputations, for a year ago last fall Mr. Smith won the championship and the cup. Also, the trotter Anatine, who was the first to win the trotting championship in 1894, and the second-coming storm of Friday clinched matters completely, so no class was run. The snow, however, has been melting steadily, and the track is now in good condition, so that the men of the meet will be able to have a good time.

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WANTED.

A young stallion, bay or brown, a trotter, sound, pure gaited, bred in Wilkes-Electroline lines, with a line of producing dams, and by a producing sire.

Wanted for stud purposes to go abroad. Describe horse, state where he can be seen, give pedigree, and name lowest cash price.

W. R. ALLEN,
Pittsfield, Mass.

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Two Fast Pacers for Sale.

FANNY B. In m. foaled in 1896, record
in winning race, 2.28, over half-mile track
in 21 1/4 seconds as four year old.

LILLIAN B. In m. foaled 1896, in
quarters in 23 seconds. Both these mares are
well made, good headed and game, and
with good handling make good records of
.15 or better on half-mile track. The
prevailing distemper knocked them both last
year. Good reason to believe. For information
W. L. TAFT
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SPEED TO BURN!

Large bay pacing gelding, coming eight. Record
in 2.04 half-mile track. Worked in 21 1/4 quarters in 20
and eightths in 14 seconds. A great weight puller.
The owner is willing to sell him for \$1000.00. The
horse is always level. Some kind of hobbles
and hobbles, and can outrun most any horse to bucky,
sleigh or cart. Good reason to believe. Will show speed
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have sired the Futurity winners for several years.
I have two noted stallions ready for service:
1. BARON WILKES,
MAMBRINO KING, PATCHEN, and MAMBRINO
KING mares. They are good sizes,
sound, handsome and bold; good to ride
and good to handle.

Also fast, good, and bold stallions that
have been miles in 2.15, quarters in 23 seconds.
Can show as good racing prospects
as you can find in Kentucky.

A. C. HAWKINS,
Lock Box 49, Lancaster, Mass.

WANTED.

A four-year-old stallion, bay or brown, black points, sound, well bred, a trotter. One that either took a record of about 2.15 or showed that fast in trials as a three-year-old.

Describe horse, state where he can be seen, give pedigree, and name lowest cash price. Wanted to go abroad, and must be first class.

W. R. ALLEN,
Pittsfield, Mass.

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